WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE, 2, 1906-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MEXICAN RIOT

Appearance of Troops Put Strikers to Flight.

QUIET AT CANANEA TODAY

Latest Report Says Only Two Americans Killed.

2 HURT IN CLASH AT STATE LINE

\$250,000 in Property Destroyed by Armed Mexicans Last Night-

Prompt Action of Officials.

NEW YORK, June 2.-George S. Robbins, secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, today received the following telegram from W. C. Greene, president of that company, from Cananae, Mexico:

"Furnaces and mines all closed down to day on account of rioting among the Mexicans. Authorities giving us every protection possible, assisted by the employes of the company. The Mesa lumber yard burned and Metcalf and brother killed defending property. Eleven Mexicans killed during disturbance and number wounded not known. No other Americans killed. Governor of Sonora, with troops, will arrive in morning. We have the situation well in hand. Smelting and concentrating plants uninjured. Trouble incited by socialistic organization that has been formed here by malcontents opposed to Diaz government. Expect plants to be running full capacity tomorrow. Bisbee, Douglass and Naco have sent 200 volunteers to aid in pre-W. C. GREENE.

"President." An Armed American Force.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 2.-Gov. Ysabl of the state of Sonora arrived at Naco at 7:30 o'clock this morning and immediately gave orders permitting the armed Americans who were there from Bisbee, Douglas and all parts of Arizona to accompany him to Cananea. The Americans organized and, in command of Capt. Tom Rynning, former captain of the Rough Riders and now comr of the Arizona Rangers, left with the governor on a special train for Cananea at 8 o'clock. There were 450 in the party. According to advices received from Cananea this morning, two Americans-George and Will Metcalf-and ten Mexicans and one child were killed there yesterday. A. S. Dwight, general manager of the Cananea Consolidated Company, was only slightly wounded. George Metcalf was Greene's rental and lumber agent, and Will Metcalf was his nephew. The number of wounded is not known, but is believed to be about twenty. Col. Kosterlitsky, in command of the

Sonora gendarmerie, arrived at Cananea at 7 o'clock last evening. With his men he immediately proceeded against the armed strikers, and the ringleaders fied to the

Everything was quiet at Cananea this morning and the situation is well in hand. An armed party of thirty Americans tried to cross the line half a mile from Naco last night, and were opposed by Mexican of-In the shooting which followed an American named Buchner, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Bisbee, was wounded in the arm, and a Mexican official was also wounded. The attempt was given up. Several hundred men, women and chil-dren, refugees who arrived from Cananea in a special train last night, are being taken care of at Bisbee and Douglas. Excitement continues high in the border cities and there is considerable feeling against the Mexicans. No violence has been reported, how-ever, and no trouble is anticipated.

Peace Restored.

NACO, Ariz., June 2.-A telephone message was received from Cananae at 8:30 this morning, reporting that peace has been restored there.

After the arrival of the rangers last night many of the ringleaders in the riot yesterday ran into the surrounding mountains, and no further serious trouble occurred after their flight.
Gov. Ysabel of Sonora arrived here this

morning at 7:30 o'clock with a posse from Bisbee and other points, numbering 500 wellarmed men. They were immediately march-ed across the line, being counted by the governor's adjutant general, who accompany

Story of Mr. Edgington. LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 2 .- A special

to the Times from Naco says: E. E. Edgington, principal of an-American school at Cananea arrived here last night on a special train that brought refugees from the scene of the riot. Edgington tells a graphic story of the riot. He

"George Metcalf, head of the development department of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, and Will Metcalf are the only Americans who have been killed, so far as I could learn. They were shot down by Mexicans while protecting company property. Between twenty-five and fifty Mexicans have been killed in the fighting "They were barricading the home of Col. Green when I left. It is feared that the homes of all Americans will be dynamited. As fast as possible women and children are being rushed out of the camp on special

"Every American is being armed. They are gathering at the home of Col. Green and in the Presbyterian Church, determined to make a stand and to protect their lives

"Yesterday afternoon rioters dynamited a pawnshop in Cananca and secured a large number of guns. From this I judge they are not well supplies with arms, but have enough to put up a terrible fight against soldiers or Americans. The Mexicans attacked the mounted police yesterday, fight-

tacked the mounted police yesterday, fighting a battle which resulted in the death of a large number of them.

"General Manager A. S. Dwight was injured by a bullet, receiving a scalp wound that is not serious. Five thousand Mexicans are out on strike. They are very de-

fiant, marching through the streets, and only awaiting the appearance of the anarchist flag to attack every Mexican and American in Cananea who does not join them. They are making threats that they will destroy the entire camp and exterminate every American in it.
"There are between fifty and seventy-five

police, and half of them are siding with the rioters. Some of them are standing by the Americans, but it is feared they will not long remain with them if they see that the Mexicans are getting the upper hand.'

EL PASO, Tex., June 2-A private tele-

Americans Control Town.

gram received from Cananea today says that Americans are now in control of the

town and many Mexicans have left. One hundred rifles and a quantity of ammunition were shipped from here today to Col. Greene at Naco, and will be taken to Cananea if they can be gotten over the boundary.

MEXICANS USED TORCH.

\$250,000 Worth of Property Destroyed-5,000 Strikers Involved.

NACO, Ariz., June 2.-Latest advices from Cananea, Mexico, where a race riot raged yesterday between Mexicans, resulting in the death of some fifty persons, the Mexicans burned property valued at \$250,000, including the lumber yards and general office of the Greene Mining Company. The Mexicans then left the lumber yard and dynamited a powder house near the Sonora Hotel to secure arms and ammunition. Here the Mexican police attacked the mob, and a fierce battle ensued, several officers and a dozen strikers being

killed.

A train carrying 100 men left Naco for Cananea last night. Twenty-five armed men came from Bisbee, and are guarding the American line here. There has been fighting between this party and Mexican custom officers.

The posse started to cross the line a few miles below Naco and was fired on by Mexicans in ambush. One man named Buckner was shot through the arm, and several men are missing. Shots are frequently heard,

are missing Shots are frequently heard, and it is feared that others may be killed

or hurt.
When the last train left Cananea Col. Greene's residence was being barricaded and all the remaining Americans were gath-ering there and arming for defense. The Presbyterian church, near the Greene resi-dence, is also filled with people and barri-caded. The Americans are said to be seriously handicapped by lack of ammuni-

The number of striking Mexicans is estimated at 5,000, and they were making threats against all Americans when the last train pulled out from the camp. There are fifty to seventy-five Mexican police in Ca-nanea and they are doing what they can to quell the disturbance. Urgent messages have been sent to Washington. It is said that United States Consul Galbraith wired to the State Department that his life and that of all Americans in the camp are in danger.

Greene has telephoned for every available armed man that can be spared at Bisbee and Douglas. While the crowd was gathering yesterday Col. Greene rode down the crowded streets in his automo-bile and told the men that he could not accede to their demands.

There is grave fear that an attempt will be made to destroy the great reduction plant of the Greene company at Cananea, which cost millions of dollars. It would require many years to replace it.

APPEALS FOR HELP

PROPOSED TO SEND TROOPS INTO MEXICO.

The State Department has received a most urgent telegraphic appeal for help from the American consular agent, Mr. the consul says, "Ald from United States absolutely essential." The State Department also has received direct application from the governor of the state of Sonora Mexico, for help from the American side a most extraordinary occurrence. The direct appeal was the subject of hasty consultations today between the Secretary of State, the chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Bell, and the law officer of the War Department inasmuch as the question of the right of the United States to send troops

into a friendly state is in doubt, Meanwhile the officers of the general staff are making ready to execute any orders that may be issued as the result of Secretary Root's decision. Four troops of cav-alry are at Fort Huachuca, just north of the international boundary in Arizona, and ing this force could reach Cananea within a half a day after they receive orders Communication is about to be opened with Maj. Gen. Baldwin, commanding the south-western division, at his headquarters in Oklahoma City, and he in turn will give the necessary instructions, in case it is decided to use American troops, to Brig. Gen. Constance Williams, at the headquarters of the department of the Colorado in Den-

The official dispatches upon which the State and War Departments are expected to act are as follows:

"NACO, Ariz., June 1. "Secretary of State, Washington:
"Send assistance immediately to Cananea Sonora, Mexico. American citizens are being murdered and property dynamited, and we must have help. Send answer to Naco "GALBRAITH." Another dispatch from the same

as received this morning and reads as fol-"Imperative that immediate assistance be rendered to American citizens at Cananea

Sonora, Mexico." Secretary Root, upon receipt of these dispatches, sent the following message to Am-bassador Thompson, in the City of Mexico 'Galbraith, consular agent at Cananea elegraphs that American citizens are being murdered and property dynamited at that point and asks immediate assistance. Press dispatches this morning report strike riots have resulted in race conflict between Mexicans and Americans. Bring to the atten of the Mexican government and ask prompt and effective control to protect American citizens. Say to the Mexican gov-ernment that if the matter appears of as serious character as dispatches seem to indicate the government of the United States would be glad of any suggestion from the government of Mexico as to the course which we may take to prevent violation of international obligation on the part of our citizens to help prompt

peace and safety. No Right to Send Troops.

After looking up the treatles and agreements with Mexico the officials were satisfied that they had no right to act upon their own initiative in the present instance and dispatch American troops into Mexico, no matter how great the emergency, unless these troops were called for by the Mexican government through constitutional channels.

Having satisfied themselves of the limitations thus placed upon their liberty of ac-tion, the officers here were considerably disturbed by a press report to the effect that Maj. Watts, at Forst Huachuca, Ariz, and near to the boundary, had answered the appeal of Consular Agent Galbraith and started forthwith with his troopers for Cananea, leaving the War Department to pass upon the legality and expediency of

his action afterward.

An inquiry was immediately telegraphed by Gen. Bell, chief of staff, to Huachuca as to whether troops had actually started, and in case that should have been the case they his action afterward. were to have been immediately recalled if cossible. Later and more reliable press advices explaining that the organization of the posse at Naco by the Mexican government of Sonora was the foundation for this report were received by the officials with

relief.
The Mexican embassy in this city is with out official advices concerning the situation at Cananea. Mr. Casasus, the Mexican ambassador sailed for Europe last week and Mr. Canseco, secretary to the embassy, knew of the riots at the important mining center only through press dispatches. "The trouble is very regrettable," said Mr. Canseco. "There was a strike at Cananea once before which threatened to result in a serious situation. With such a large body of men working in one place friction is doubtless unavoidable." ANNOUNCED TO SENATE BEEF

Number of Killed in Explosion is Now Twenty-Four.

PALACE BALL ABANDONED

many of whom were Americans, say that English Suspect Released After British Intervention.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Young Queen Has Recovered From Shock-\$5,000 Reward Offered for Discovery of Miscreant.

MADRID. June 2.- The killed by the comb explosion of May 31 now number wenty-four. The ball which was to have been given a the palace this evening has been abandoned

tion has been substituted. The British embassy has intervened in behalf of Robert Hamilton, the Englishman arrested on suspicion of being connected with the attempt on the lives of the king and queen, and he was released, as it was a case of mistaken identity.

The street fetes continue. The royal bull fight will take place this afternoon.

owing to the general mourning, and a recep-

Queen Recovered.

Special Cablegram to The Star. NAPLES, June 2.-Queen Victoria of Spain telegraphed to the ex-Empress Eugenie today that she had recovered entirely from Thursday's emotion.

For Suppresion of Anarchists. special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, June 2.—The Echo de Paris demands international action for the suppression of anarchists. After alluding to the abortive conference in Rome in 1898 the paper expresses the hope that England's opinion on the subject of harboring anarchists has now changed. The Euclair thinks that England's apathy in regard to anarchism greatly encourages it.

Had No Accomplices.

Special Cablegram to The Star. PARIS, June 2.- The Madrid correspondent of the Matin telegraphs that he had an interview with the Duke of Romanes, minister of the interior, today, the duke saying that he was able to state that the thrower of the bomb had no accomplices and had not yet left Madrid.

\$5,000 Reward for Miscreant. Special Cablegram to The Star.

MADRID, June 2.-A deputy, a friend of \$5,000 reward for the discovery of the miscreant who threw the bomb at the king and queen on Thursday.

THE TELTOW CANAL.

Opened by the Kaiser at Berlin Today.

BERLIN, June 2.-Emperor William opened the Teltow canal today. This is another waterway connecting the manufacturing suburbs of Berlin with the sea, via the Havel and Elbe canal, and gives some hundreds of manufacturers all water transportation to Hamburg, and adds another the emperor's plan to extend so as to place Berlin and other great interior cities in easler touch with international, oversea

The new canal was built at the expense of the localities which are benefited by it. It cost \$10,000,000, has a depth of eight feet and is crossed by fifty bridges.

AGAINST AMERICAN MEATS. Petition of German Butchers on Im-

port Question. BERLIN, June 2.-The text of the petition of the German Butchers' Association sent to Chancellor Von Buelow and Minister of Agriculture Von Podbielski against any treaty arrangement with the United States permitting increased imports of meat avers that the directors of the association had learned that the great slaughtering companies in the United States, in order to expand their sales abroad, intended to seek a relaxation of the German sanitary customs regulations through the prospective commercial treaty negotiation between Germany and the United States.

The butchers of Germany therefore begged the chancellor in the interest of public health and the material interests both of such a relaxation. The argument supporting the request includes a comparison between the numbers of animals rejected, based on the official statistics of both countries, showing that

the Prussian and other German inspectors disallow two to four times as many an-imals as the Americans, and finds a reason for this not in the superior health of the American food animals, but in the character of the inspectorship. Quotations are given from Prof. R. Os tertag's recent book on veterinary medicine in the United States. Writing of meat inspection in the large slaughtering houses,

he says:

The examination is as cursory as is perhaps permissible, considering the vast scale of slaughtering. The veterinary inspector frequently kills cattle, turns over the entrails with a stick and examines the body. It is impracticable to touch the meat or systematically examine the slicings. no examination for animal measles. "In the examinations the tongues of aniis it possible to examine the slicings or the masticating muscles, and the heart, lym-phatic glands and kidneys are not removed phatic glands and kidneys are not removed from the coverings of fat. It is perfectly clear that only such symptoms of disease can be perceived as are plainly obvious."

The petition reproduces copious extracts from Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," and concludes with a description of the wealth and power of the so-called "Leat Ring," in which it is asserted that Daniel E. Salmon, the former head of the bureau of animal industry at Washington was forced to rethe former head of the bureau of and the industry at Washington, was forced to retire, and the statement is made that even must bew to the ring. The the railways must bow to the ring. The government is then begged not to open the German market to such institutions, but it is suggested that live cattle might be admitted, as the United States government has met with great success in combating

Philadelphia Horse Show Ended. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 2.-After an exceptionally successful week the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association came to an end today. The weather was oppressive and rain threatened during the early hours, but the attendance was large. The program consisted of twenty-one events, including the judging of ponies, ladies' saddle horses, roadsters, hackneys and champions. The final class was "the best hunter," open only to winners of the hunting and jumping classes of the present show.

ACTION TAKEN BY COMMITTEE IN THE SMOOT CASE.

Ineffectual Effort Made to Have Monday, June 11, Set for Its Consideration.

The fact that the committee on privileges and elections has acted upon the case of United States Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was today brought officially to the attention of the Senate by Senator Burrows, chairman of that committee, who at the same time made an ineffectual effort to have Monday, the 11th instant, fixed as the day for the consideration of the case.

Mr. Burrows' Announcement. The announcement and request by Mr. Burrows were made a few minutes after the Senate convened. He stated that the official report was being prepared, but was not yet ready for presentation, but that, pending its preparation, which probably would require until the middle of next week, he had been instructed by the committee to make an announcement of the committee's action. He then said that after taking testimony as to the right and title of Mr. Smoot to occupy his seat as a senator, as directed by the Senate, the committee had reached the conclusion that he had no right to it, and had directed the chairman to make such a report to the Senate. He followed this announcement with the request for unanimous consent for consideration of the report on Monday, the

Senator Beverldge asked that the request embrace the disposition as well as the consideration of the case, saying that such had been the direction of the committee.

To Mr. Beveridge Senator Hale responded that the request could only be for consideration as, after the question was taken up, it would rest entirely with the Senate say when and how it should be disposed of. He also remarked that although the matter was one of privilege it could not be expected that it would displace the unfinished business or shut out the consideration of appropriation bills or conference

reports.
Senator Teller objected to naming a dat for consideration in advance of the official report, and his objection had the effect of bringing the matter to an end for the time. under consideration for two years and that in so serious a matter the Senate could not be expected to proceed with unreasonable

Mr. Beveridge Expresses Satisfaction. Senator Beverldge expressed his satisfaction with the result of the discussion, saying that, although no agreement had been reached, it was evident from what had been said that it was the desire of the Senate that the substantial question as to Mr. Smoot's seat should be passed upon during the present session. He would not be satisfied with anything less, nor would the committee on privileges and elections. They wanted the question not only submitted, but voted on this session, and he interpreted what had transpired as a desire on the part of the Senate to follow that course of the Senate to follow that course. Senator Spooner found himself "utterly

expressed the opinion that there would be "an old-fashioned wish to knew something about the case before coming to any de-Mr. Hale then called for the regular order

and that ended the matter for the day. AGREED ON STATEHOOD

CONFEREES ADOPT ORIGINAL FORAKER AMENDMENT.

. The conferees on the statehood bill reached an agreement this afternoon on that long-contested measure, which will be called up in the Senate next week for action. The main point of difference between the House and Senate was the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, and the conferees have decided that by inserting in the agreement the original Foraker amendment, which provides for a referendum in Arizona and New Mexico upon the adoption of a state constitution, election of state officers and the question of joint statehood. The agreement contemplates the admission of Indian territory and Oklahoma with out further adoo, and the admission of Arizona and New Mexico under the condi-

The agreement is altogether objectionable to those senators who have insisted that Arizona should have a chance to declare at a special election whether she desires to joined to New Mexico.

It is claimed that under the agreement o the conferees the postponement of the elec-tion to determine whether the constitution shall be adopted will operate to the disad-vantage to those who desire to keep Arizona

tions specified.

and New Mexico separate.
Senator Beveridge, who is in charge of
the conferees' report, expressed the opinion
this afternoon that it would be adopted. He realized, however, the uncertainty on ac-count of the opposition, but entertained the hope that when senators had thoroughly discussed the situation they would reach the conclusion that the proposed form of

settlement was the best way out of the difficulty. The agreement of the conferees is in the nature of a victory for Speaker Cannon over those senators who have been contending that Arizona and New Mexico should be left out of the statehood bill and that Oklahoma and Indian Territory should be admitted on their own merits. It was said today that the Speaker and the House leaders ar letermined that this conference agreement shall be ratified or that there shall be ood legislation of any kind, and the Senate must take the consequences

CELEBRATION AT MUKDEN.

Over Opening of Place to International Trade.

TOKIO, June 2.-Mukden was formally opened yesterday to international trade. The occasion was widely celebrated. The Chinese general, Shao, and the Japanese consul general, Hagiwara, representing their respective governments, exchanged their most cordial greetings.

The authorities are busy drafting harbo regulations for Tairen, the new Japanese name for Port Dalny, and as soon as they are completed that port will be opened to international trade. Japan proposes to develop the commercial value of Tairen to the greatest extent possible.

THE BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA.

To Be Placed in Commission at Norfolk Today. NORFOLK, Va., June 2.-The United

States battleship Louisiana will be placed in commission at the Norfolk navy yard at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Immediately after taking necessary stores the Louislans will proceed to New York for her three and six-inch guns, and from there will go to New Orleans, where she will be presented with a handsome silver service, the gift of the people of the state of Louis-

It is proposed to have her in readiness to sail for New Ocisens about the last week in August.

Will Accept Beveridge Bill "if Properly Amended."

NEILL REPORT SUBMITTED

What Shifting the Cost Would Accomplish.

WOULD NULLIFY WHOLE LAW

Mr. Crumpacker Declares That He is Not Helping the Packers In Their Fight.

The President today received the report of Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds, who represented him in the investigation of the Chicago packing houses. This report, as stated in The Star yesterday, will be sent to Congress Monday with a message from the President recommending legislation he thinks will cure the evils complained of. Messrs. Neill and Reynolds spent some time with the President this afternoon. They were accompanied by George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture and one of the members of the committee of that department which some time ago investigated conditions in the packing concerns. The report submitted today is merely a brief of the information in possession of the President and his commissioners. It contains about 5,000 words and is somewhat general in its character, specific details being lacking, although held in re-serve in case they are needed. The two commissioners remained with the President some time, and prior to their

conference the President was with the Attorney General some time, whether on this subject is not known. Amendment is Likely.

It is regarded almost as a certainty by those following the course of the beef fight that the Beveridge amendment will be materially modified before it gets out of the House. The sole object of the packing interests, it is believed, is to get the cost of the inspection put on the government, against the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture and every one else who has had anything to do with unearthing the scan-dalous facts of the case.

dalous facts of the case.

The packing interests have not been able to come out and fight the measure in the open. They know that such a course would be fatal, and they do not much care whether the report of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds is made public or not. Almost all the harm to the meat industry that could be done by publication has, in their opinion already been done, and a report more or less will not have much material effect. The packers are determined that the law shall be killed for all practical pur-

poses, and they know that the easiest way to do this is to force the government to pay the cost of meat inspection.

The packers do not care about the expense. It is well understood that they would not bear this anyhow. They would take it either out of the cattle raisers by forcing prices down or out of the meat dealers by forcing prices up. Either or both ways would suit them perfectly and

the inspection law would be a good excuse Advantage the Packers Seek.

But shouldering the cost of the inspec-

tion upon the government would result in vastly more than merely saving the cost of inspection to the packers. The government now pays about \$1,000,000 a year for meat inspection for the export trade, because meat cannot be sold abroad without the official seal of this government upon it. The domestic inspection would run the cost up to \$2,000,000 or over. This would amount to an assessment of about 5 cents a head on all cattle killed. Now, Congress always kicks vigorously over the cost of meat inspection, and while it m'ght appro-priate for a full force of inspectors this priate for a full force of inspectors this year, owing to the row that has been made over the meat exposures, it would be expected to find a multiplicity of good reasons next year for reducing this appropriation, and as the meat business is expanding annually it would leave the force of inspectors wholly inadequate in a few years. And this is just what the packers want.

The advantages to the packers of the inadequate force are two fold. So long as there is a shortage of inspectors, they are assigned first to the big export houses, where their services are imperative. The meat trust manages to gobble the bulk of them and the smaller houses and the independents can get inspectors only with

dependents can get inspectors only with difficulty, if at all. Then with a shortage of inspectors there are always innumerable avenues open in all parts of the packing houses for the violation of the law just such as the public is now complaining

The general conclusion is, therefore, that a shortage of inspectors is what the meat trust wants and the simplest and easiest way to get it is to put the cost of the

inspection on the government. Mr. Crumpacker's Views.

Representative Crumpacker of Indiana is not worrying because of the insinuation that his bill to provide for the government inspection of meats offered for interstate and foreign commerce is in reality the "packers' bill." He met this insinuation by the statement that if the Beveridge bill adopted by the Senate were modified so as to eliminate the payment of fees by the packers, the latter would approve that measure.
"My reason for this statement," said Mr.

Crumpacker to a Star man today, "is that the Beveridge bill would act so as to drive out of business all the small independent packers, and would put the entire beef trade in the hands of the beef trust, Solicitude for Independents.

"It stands to reason that the small sellers of beef and other meats throughout the country could not afford to pay the fees for inspection specified in the Beveridge measure. The result would be that they would have to close up their places of business and hand over their trade to "The insinuation that my measure is the

"The insinuation that my measure is the 'packers' bill' is put forward by some one who wants to discredit it. There is not a single packing house in my district. I have seen no packers about the measure. It was my independent idea and stands for the statement that it will meet the demands of the situation. I don't care what the packers want. I care for what they ought to have."

The Wadsworth Substitute. The Wadsworth substitute for the Bev-

eridge beef inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill has been completed and printed for the information of the House committee on agriculture. Until the substitute has been submitted to

the committee at its session Wednesday, it will not be made public.

The substitute is said to follow the lines of the Beveridge amendment, with the vital exception that it places the cost of inspection upon the government. It also provides a court of review of the adminis-

tration of the inspection and restricts the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture in the power to make regulations given him in the Beveridge amendment.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S CONDITION. He is Suffering From Sciatic Rheuma-

tism at Proctor, Va. PROCTOR, Vt., June 2.—Senator Redfield Procter, who was taken ill at Troy, N. Y. last night while on his way from Wash ngton to his home here, was resting comfortably today.

The family physician said the senator was suffering from a sciatic attack of rheumatism, and that he would be con-fined to his room for a few days only.

VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

Friction Between Acting President Gomez and Gen. Castro.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Thursday, May 31, via Willemstad, Curacao, June 2.-Gen. Gomez, the acting president, is offended at the attitude of reclamation of Gen. Castro, who recently resigned the presidency in Gomez's favor. Gomez wishes to resign and has requested Castro to resume office. The latter persistently declines to do so unless the nation acclaims him and congress approves of his resuming the presidency.

In view of the deadlock, the second vice president being in Europe and the constitution not contemplating the present situation, Gomez has announced his intention to convoke congress and present his resignation.

The correspondence exchanged between

Castro and Gomez is couched in somewhat acrimonious terms.

The friction between the acting president and the former president is affecting trade, but no dsturbance of the peace is

feared. Corporations and other public bodies daily send Castro resolutions praying him to resume the presidency.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S FUNERAL. Widespread Sorrow Manifested at Dublin Today. DUBLIN, June 2.- The love and respect

n which Michael Davitt was held in Ireland and the widespread sorrow over his death were amply evidenced by the scenes in the streets here today when the body of the "Father of the Land League" was removed from the Clarendon street chapel, where it had lain over night, to Broadstone station, for conveyance to the graveyard at

Strade, County Mayo. The business establishments closed their shutters, the shades were drawn in the private houses and the streets were lined with enormous crowds of people, the men respectfully doffing their hats as the coffin, which was almost hidden by beautiful floral wreaths, was borne by. The funeral cortege, which was exceptionally large, included many nationalist members of the rowd awaited the arrival of the bod the station, and on all sides a feeling of the deepest sorrow was apparent among people.

NOTED VIRGINTAN DEAD

Passing of Rev. Dr. Repass at Allentown, Pa. ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 2-Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass, for twenty-one years pastor of is clearly St. John's Lutheran Church, died today

from heart failure following an attack of rheumatism. He was born in Virginia sixtyseven years ago. He was educated at Ro-anoke College and Philadelphia Theological amount appropriated for the teachers' pay Seminary and ordained in 1869 Rev. Repass served pastorates at Salem and Staunton, Va., before coming here and was president of the Salem, Va., Theologi-

cal Seminary, 1875-1884. He was president of the general synod south and of the ministerium of Pennsylvania since 1886. He was president of Muchlenburg College, and for twelve years filled the professorship of Christian evidences. Dr. Repass left widow and four children, one of whom Rev. Berard Repass of Lancaster

SUPPLIES FOR THE CANAL.

Resolution Regarding Purchases Con-

sidered by the Senate. The Senate proceeded early today with the consideration of the joint resolution declaring a policy in the purchase of supplies for the Panama canal, and as soon as it was laid before the Senate a vote was taken on Senator Mallory's amendment striking out the word "extortionate" as descriptive of the character of domestic bids which should justify resort to foreign markets in procuring canal supplies. It was lost-19 to 39.

Senators Patterson and Mallory both expressed regret over this action, holding that the use of both the words "unreasonable" The next vote was on Senator Carmack's for supplies preference shall be given to domestic products, "the conditions of quality and price being equal." It was also re-

jected—17 to 39. Senator Teller then took the floor in support of the resolution as reported, at the same time taking occasion to announce his continued adherence to the protective sys tem and expressing dissatisfaction with the course of the officers of the canal in their efforts to influence the type of the canal. "Any tariff sufficient to meet the revenue demands of the country is," he said, "a protective tariff, and I consider the cry for a tariff for revenue only as a mere play

Mr. Shonts' Course Criticised.

After reiterating his often-expressed doubts about the canal meeting all the expectations concerning it, he made reference to a recent utterance of Mr. Shonts in favor of great expedition in canal construction, saying that "If this high official who is getting \$30,000 a year is so much concerned on this point I think it would be more consistent for him to go to the isumus, where the work is to be done and stay there."
"And," Senator Hale interrupted to say,

"while the Senate is considering the ques-tion of the type of the canal Mr. Shonts has been presenting one side of the question and in effect has given instructions to the Sen-ate." He added that he did not consider this "precisely the thing for an official to

Mr. Teller responded that he had not b Mr. Teller responded that he had not been surprised, and called attention to the fact that the chief engineer was pursuing a sim-ilar course in the matter of advice as to the type of the canal.

A resolution by Senator Money, directing that in purchasing domestic articles as canal supplies no greater price should be paid than is paid for similar articles when exported and sold abroad was voted down, 18 to 34. Saving to the Government.

Sevator Bacon presented an amendment to the same effect as that offered by Mr. Money, and entered upon argument to show that \$50,000,000 could be saved by the United States in purchasing supplies for the canal in foreign markets. He reached this conclusion by estimating the total supplies at \$50,000,000 and the tariff on the entire quantity at \$30,000,000, the amount that could be saved by purchase abroad.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL

Weather.

Fair tonight and tomorrow

Considered by the Senate District Committee.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES

Regulated by the Report of Subcommittee.

SOME AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Both in Regard to Increasing Pay in Some Respects and Eliminating Division of Authority.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia today concluded consideration on the bill to regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers and other employes of the public schools of this city, involving some reorganization of the school system. Senator Burkett, as chairman of the subcommittee that has had charge of this bill, has been working diligently on this bill. In his early life he was a school teacher and later was interested in the management of schools. In that way he showed a great

deal of familiarity with the subject. When Senator Gallinger, chairman of the ommittee, called the meeting to order this morning Mr. Burkett proceeded to explain the work of the subcommittee, with the result that his report, with certain changes, was adopted.

In his report he says: "The general policy of the bill as passed by the House your committee believes is proper, and it has only amended it in such particulars of detail as further investigation suggested was needful. The bill does not go very far into the realms of the public school system. It seems to your comlic school system. It seems to your com-mittee that the board of education and the superintendent of instruction should by proper rules attend to that in the main. There has, however, seemed to your committee some very glaring faults in the or ganization, and the committee in certain particulars has recommended amendments to this bill.

Comparison of Salaries. "The necessity for this bill will be apparent by comparison of the salaries of the teachers of Washington with those of other towns of similar size. This comparison is very disadvantageous to the teachers of the District. The comparison of Washington with certain cities in the United States in public school matters shows that Washington is the fifteenth in population, that it is tenth in number of public schools and that is is seventy-first in salaries of high schools and twenty-sac-

ond in the salaries of graded teachers. Notwithstanding the ridiculously low wages, the comparison shows that Washington is ninth in the cost of schools.

This, of course, shows an unusual condition and one that needs close attention. It is fair to say that Washington is different in this particular of having to maintain two school systems one for the colored two school systems, one for the colored children and one for the white, and that has been held by some to answer the question of why our cost of maintaining schools tion of why our cost of maintaining schools is clearly higher in proportion than our number of pupils and our rank of population. In a measure the double school system does explain the unusual cost of our schools, but it cannot explain the cerand the rank that we occupy for average salaries. While we rank ninth in cost, we rank seventy-first in salaries to High School teachers. In short, we are not behind in the amount of money we appro-priate, but we are very far below the average salary that is gives to each teacher."

Mr. Burkett then goes on to compare
the schools of this city with other cities

believed to be more than are necessary, although they are doing good work and are deserving, but this is a matter the committee considers that the board of edu-cation and the superintendent of schools should handle The committee finds that there are very

and says that the 107 special teachers are

The committee finds that there are very small classes in the high schools and that is regarded as one reason for the large per capita cost of pupils. They also find that there is a very large amount of supervision of the schools and too much divided authority.

"For example," the report says, "below the superintendent there is an assistant superintendent, then a principal of the high schools, and then the teachers in the high schools. Under that organization come the heads of the department, all assuming authority in certain particulars, to the end that the head of the schools, the principal, was eliminated from responsi-bility and authority. Practically the same

thing occurs in the grades. Amendments Made.

"Your committee has not been fully persuaded that these various heads are entirely without merit, but it is safe to say that much of their good will be lost without clear and definite limitations of authority, and your committee has inserted into the bill certain amendments, the object of which is to eliminate as far as possible any

conflict of authority." The report then treats of the amendments that have been made to the House bill by the Senate committee. On page 2 of the bill the word "character" has been stricker from the bill, and the members were unanimous that when a teacher's character is under consideration by the board of education it should be open to the public.

The bill is amended, providing that the

white assistant superintendent, who has heretofore had no prescribed duties, should be specifically charged with the unification of the high schools. The committee has added a director of intermediate instruction, just as there has been a director of primary instruction and a director of high schools This does not change the number of em ployes, but merely gives the responsibility of the high schools to the assistant super-intendent and gives the place that was held by the director of high schools the name of the director of intermediate instruction. The committee changes the bill to provide that the supervisor of the manual training schools shall have direction and control only of the manual training in the grades. A new office, that of a superintendent of buildings and supplies, is added.

The committee has stricken out the pro-

The committee has stricken out the provision for assistant to the grade principals. The committee states that upon investigation they find that the teachers in the high schools are drawing from \$500 up, and that those at the lower salaries have been in school work only a short time, and are such as could be had at the salary at the time. The committee provides for limittime. The committee provides for limiting the increase of teachers' salaries to \$150 per annum until the minimum salary in class six is reached. The bill provides for increases in salaries, with little change over those provided in the House bill. The following increases are specified: Three teachers from \$500, one teacher from \$525, teachers from \$500, one teacher from \$500, seventeen teach from \$600, fourteen from \$550, seventeen teach from \$760, seventeen from \$750 and two from \$775, all advanced \$1.000, provided that they shall receive of an increase of \$150, until the full amount this advance is reached.

The bill shows that there are seventeen from \$100.